Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1807. [No. 1907.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Exuma Salt---afloat.

Just received, by WADSWORTH and BUTLER—her brig Martha,
3500 bushels coarse EXUMA SALT—which they will sell low, from on board.
April 29. d

S A L T.

6000 bushels of Ground Allum.
2000 bushels of Liverpool Blown—
On board the ship Leonidas,
Will be sold unusually low if taken from on board. Apply to
Bryan Hampson, or
Mordecai Miller.
April 27. d

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.

Joseph Dean.
March 27 d

SPANISH HIDES,
First quality Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE, and St. Croix SUGARS,
Just received, per schooner Fame, from St. Thomas—
FOR SALE, BY
Richard Veitch & Co.
April 25. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale,
10 hogsheads fouth west Mountain TOBACCO,
Suited to the West-India market.
William Hodgson.
May 8. d

Plaister Paris—*Afloat.*

60 tons Plaister Paris on board sch'r Victory, at Lawrason's wharf, and for sale by *LAWRASON & FOWLE*, on said wharf.
We have also landing from said sch'r & Sally & Betsy,
20 boxes mould Candles
10 do. brown Soap
20 barrels New England Rum
5 casks Sperm } *OIL.*
5 do. Whale }
4 do. Tanners }
1 bale Gurrahs
20 half bbls. Fall Mackarell
100 bbls. Nova Scotia Potatoes.
April 29. d

Just Received,

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
3 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a superior quality
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill.*—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to *Mr. Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.
March 17. d

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,
A NEGRO WOMAN, between 20 and 30 years of age, who understands housework.
Apply to the Printer.
April 27. tf

Freight Wanted,

For Boston or any of the Northern Ports,

FOR THE
SLOOP WILLIAM,
Wm Spear, Master;
About 800 barrels burthen.
Apply to
Lewis Deblois.
May 7. d

For Charleston or Savannah,

The Sloop
RANGER,
Captain DAVID BEEK,
Burthen about 500 barrels. For freight or passage, apply to
Robert Young.
May 7. 6t

For LIVERPOOL,

The Ship FAME,
Capt. Clarke;
Will sail in 15 days; having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged.—Freight will be taken to amount of about 400 barrels flour, or cotton equal to that stowage, on consignment to Messrs. Logan, Lenox & Co. of Liverpool.—For passage apply to the Captain on board or to
William Hodgson.
May 6.

For NORFOLK,

The Schooner
Martha and Mary,
Laying at Merchants wharf;—will sail in a few days. For freight apply to
William Hodson.
May 6. d

FOR SALE,

The strong, well built
Sloop NORA,
About 50 tons burthen, well calculated for a Packet, having good accommodations for passengers, lying at Merchants wharf.
A L S O,
Cheese, Apple Brandy, Corn, Corn Meal, and four boxes of Garden Seeds assorted for the West-India markets.
If the above vessel is not sold by Thursday next, she would take freight for New-York.—Apply to the Captain on board, or to
Lewis Deblois.
April 21. d

For Freight or Charter,

The Sloop
JULIANA,
Zeph Graves, Master;
Burthen seventy-five tons, is nearly new and in complete order.
For Sale, on board said vessel,
At Lawrason & Fowle's wharf,
SALT, GIN, SUGAR & COFFEE.
April 17. d

Washington, April 30, 1807.

Having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, agent for purchasing the eight per cent. Stock of the United States, standing on the books of the treasury, and the books of the commissioners of loans for Maryland and Virginia—

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I am ready to treat with any persons for the purchase of said Stock, at private sale, within the price limited by the 2d section of the act of Congress of the 18th of April, 1806, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed.

James Davidson, jun.
Agent, &c.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners of the sinking fund shall not be authorised to purchase any of the several species of the public debt at a higher price than at the rates following, that is to say—They shall not pay more for three per cent stock than sixty per cent. of its nominal value; nor for any other species of the public debt more than the nominal value of its unredeemed amount, the eight per cent. stock only excepted, for which they shall be authorised in addition thereto to give at the rate of one half of one per cent on the said nominal value for each quarterly dividend, which may be payable on such purchased stock from the time of such purchase to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

May 4. d3w

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

ADAM LYNN

Has received, per ship Leonidas, from Liverpool, a handsome assortment of
Jewellery, Plated, Japaned and Fancy Goods, viz.
GOLD Broaches of the latest patterns, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Plated Castors, Coffee and Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes, Cream Pots, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays, &c. Japaned Waiters in sets, Bread Baskets, Knife Trays, Sattin Wood Knife Cases, Tea Caddies, Silver and Plated Spectacles, Plated Spurs, Whips, Pocket Pistols, Dirks, Gold and Silver Epaulets, Military Feathers, and an assortment of
SILVER WARE, as usual.
He continues to manufacture Gold and Silver Ware, of every description, *and wants two Apprentices to the Silversmith business.*
JUST RECEIVED,
An elegant assortment of
Plain Tortoise-Shell Combs.
May 4 d

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King *and* Fairfax-Streets,
Alexandria:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of Wines, Liquors, Groceries, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica } WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS *of good quality.*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; woo; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine t traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scaled; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.
March 19. d

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
A THREE STORY *BRICK WAREHOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping* or *Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.
TO RENT,
And immediate possession given,
The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman*—an excellent stand for the Dry Good business.—Apply to
Jonah Thompson & Son.
March 14. 3tawtf

Public Sale.

ON FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at eleven o'clock, if fair if not the next fair day, will be sold, on the premises, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months a number of valuable
Lots of Ground,
SITUATED on Fairfax, Water, Union & Queen streets:
One moiety of that elegant and well finished three story brick HOUSE, situated on Water street, and occupied by Dr. James Kennedy.
By order of James Keith, Trustee,
P. G. Marsteller.
May 8.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from George Beard to the subscriber, made for the purpose of securing to Philip Darrell and Elliott Muse, who became security for the said Beard in a forth-coming bond, given by him to John Janney, merchant, in Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at Colonel *James Wren's* tavern, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of June next, for ready money,
All the Property mentioned in the said Deed, viz.
One Negro Woman, called Betty—Ben—Matilda, and Jess—one Waggon, one Cart, and Farming Utensils—eleven head of horned Cattle, twelve head of Sheep, and five Shoats.
Charles Little, *Trustee.*
May 9. dtillth

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.
May 7. d

Bottled Porter, Ale and Cider.

THE subscriber offers for Sale at his Cellar, next door to Mr. Smith's china store, King-street, the following bottled LIQUORS, warranted of the best quality.—Orders, for home or export consumption, will be carefully attended to, as respects length of voyage and climate, viz.
Albany PALE ALE, first quality.
Do. do. do second do.
Philadelphia PALE ALE, Do. PORTER. } From *Abbott* and *Stewart's* Brewery.
Also,
BEER & ALE, on draught.
Newark CIDER, rich and high flavored.
John Macleod.
N. B. About 40 BARRELS recently emptied, suitable for fish.
May 7. d1weotf

C. BENNETT

Has received per the Hunter, *from* London, Leonidas, *from* Liverpool, *and other late arrivals—*
The following Goods, viz.
LONDON superfine cloths and cassimeres
Muslins, lenos, dresses, mantles, &c.
Cotton and lace sleeves
Artificial flowers and wreaths
Silk and leather gloves
Irish linens and sheetings
Cotton kerseymeres, grandurells, &c.
An elegant assortment of waistcoating
Sampler canvas, Scotch gauze
Gentlemens' London hats, coarse do.
Diaper table cloths
3-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 diapers
Calicoes, silk and cotton chambrays, and undressed ginghams
Sarsenets, long and short India company nankeens
India tambored and plain mull muslins
Italian lutestrings and French mantuas
White and other coloured English sattins
Ribbons, silk and cotton cords
Rich 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk damask shawls
Fashionable buttons
Pins and needles
Waldron's grass and cradling scythes
Seine and sail twine
Shoe thread
British gunpowder, &c. &c.
May 7. d1w.3ts

From the National Intelligencer.

[The expectation of being able to obtain the substance of the remarks made by some other gentlemen who took part in the debate in which the following speech was delivered, has delayed its appearance till this time. It relates, however, to a subject of such intrinsic importance that we have no doubt of its commanding the attention of the reader, notwithstanding the delay incurred.]

MR. WHITE'S OBSERVATIONS *in the Senate on the bill appropriating certain lands to aid in the execution of the Canal between the Chesapeake and the Delaware.*

MR. PRESIDENT,

I had hoped this question would have been decided last evening, and the discussion closed in that stage of it. I am sure the senate must be fatigued with the subject; it is therefore with extreme reluctance that I rise at this late period of the debate to reply to the observations of the gentleman from Massachusetts before me (Mr. Adams) who has just sat down, especially after the field of argument has been so attentively and closely gleaned by my colleague. The gentleman was pleased to commence by charging us with precipitating this measure through the senate. But is this the fact, sir? On the contrary, it was before congress during the greater part of the last session, a very detailed and lucid memorial accompanied by numerous documents was then presented in relation to it; upon which a committee of this house, after full investigation, reported a resolution favorable to the measure, supported by their reasons, and a strong statement of facts. These documents were all printed and laid upon the table of every gentleman, and then it will be remembered that in order to give further time for consideration so as to avoid the very cause of complaint now made, the friends of the project themselves moved its postponement to the present session. A second memorial of the managers has been received this session on be same subject, followed by a second favorable report from another committee of the senate; the printed bill itself now under consideration, has been before us near four weeks, and yet the gentleman from Massachusetts with all these facts staring him in the face, talks of our precipitating this measure. I may safely trust the force and correctness of this argument to the recollection of the senate alone. But the gentleman has referred us to a similar project before the senate for a canal at the falls of Ohio, and tells us that three states are immediately interested in that, three likewise in this, and that consequently twelve members on this floor feel the same particular influence. The gentleman certainly did not mean to intimate that any private understanding had taken place among the supporters of these respective measures, in relation to them, or that they were capable of any such conduct. That gentlemen from different states should be found supporting similar measures of public utility is not surely wonderful, and although the states they particularly represent may happen to be most immediately interested in their success, yet no man of honor himself, could on this account suspect them of improper motives, or attribute this coincidence of opinion to any other cause than the honest, unbiassed convictions of their own minds, and a view to the public good. The extreme case stated by the gentleman, of the nine states that have now a majority in congress combining to divide the public lands and public treasures among them, could probably never have suggested itself to the mind of any other member. Sir, if the oaths and political responsibility imposed by the constitution were not sufficient, the integrity, the virtue and the honor of the representatives of the nation, should forever preclude even the idea of such a possibility. If you suppose all men treacherous and corrupt, what barriers, I ask, can you oppose to them, that they may not trample under foot? Such arguments are calculated only to sap and destroy that faith and confidence among men, so essential in all the relative situations of life; to inspire universal distrust and jealousy, and to sever the strongest bonds of political society. We are willing, sir, that the measure we now propose, let it stand or fall, should be judged by its own merits. Every gentleman, who will cast his eye over our map, must see more distinctly than arguments can illustrate, the magnitude and importance of the project, and a moment's attention to the plan will be sufficient to convince them of the heavy expence necessarily attendant upon such an undertaking.

The canal is contemplated to be of depth and capacity sufficient for the navigation of vessels suitably constructed, of from 70 to 100 ton burden and more, so as to afford a safe and expeditious inland water transportation to all of what now composes the coasting trade between Philadelphia and Baltimore, free from the danger and expense of a circuitous and coastwise voyage of more than 300 miles. To the whole extent of fertile, and populous country upon the Chesapeake and the Delaware, and their tributary streams, including part of North Carolina, the states of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, it will give a choice of the markets of these two great rival cities by rendering them each easily accessible to the commerce of either bay; which must unavoidably excite a competition between them infinitely desirable, especially, to the agricultural interest: for to those who have any acquaintance with the business of these two places, must be well known the immense and unaccountable difference frequently experienced in their respective markets between the prices of the same articles of produce at the same time. And another grievance more particularly complained of by those upon the waters of the Chesapeake. is the frequent, the sudden, and arbitrary fluctuations of the Baltimore market; to which the former is obliged to submit for want of an alternative, and which probably the opportunity of a choice alone might be sufficient to correct. The chief operation, as it appears to me, that the canal could have upon Baltimore, would be to keep her up to the standard of the Philadelphia market, and it would have the further effect of keeping them both up to the standard justified by the market abroad. All the heavy produce of the immense & fertile country watered by the Susquehanna, that must otherwise remain almost exclusively at the command of Baltimore, and nearly upon her own terms, over a canal might find a cheap and safe water transportation to Philadelphia. The very boats that now descend that river from the Painted Post in the state of New York, more than three hundred miles up, with the produce of the country, could unlade their cargoes at the wharves of Philadelphia, because they would leave the Chesapeake, and enter the Delaware at points safely navigable at all times for such craft. It forms, however, sir, no part of this plan to force this commerce, as has been intimated, to Philadelphia, or by any unfair means to divert it from Baltimore, or in any manner to injure Baltimore; but merely to give to these people an opportunity of choosing for themselves between these two markets, the one most convenient and profitable to them. And in this aspect it is to be observed, that the present question turns not between Baltimore and Philadelphia, but between Baltimore and the whole extent of country upon the Susquehanna and other waters of the Chesapeake; whether that country be confined exclusively to the market of Baltimore, or have an opportunity of choosing between that and Philadelphia. And admitting, Mr. President, that the canal was now completed, yet the situation of Baltimore being still more convenient to this produce than that of Philadelphia, she might still command it with the same prices current, and this is what those who resort to her market have a right to demand. Her capital may possibly be equal to such a competition, the industry & enterprize of her citizens I know are not surpassed by any on the continent. There is no city in the union I should be more unwilling to see retarded in her progress to wealth and greatness than Baltimore; but surely, sir, the interests of half a million of people are not to be delayed or sacrificed to hasten the premature growth of any particular city.

Again, Mr. President, it is well known that many extensive manufactories, in metals especially, have been established in and about Philadelphia, Wilmington, Trenton and other towns upon the Delaware, coal is the very basis of these manufactures, none has yet been discovered in that country, and although Virginia could herself furnish a sufficiency for the continent, yet owing to the difficulties and expense of transporting it around by sea in coasting vessels, the Liverpool coal now holds a successful competition with it in those markets. In these respects, and as an article of common fuel, if it could be had on the reasonable terms this inland navigation must produce, the demand for it would be infinitely increased, and the most important manufactures of our country be greatly encouraged and improved. Sir, it is now proposed to you to extend the patronage of government, in a manner that can never be felt by the public, to aid in the execution of the most important national improvement ever attempted in our country—an improvement connecting two of our most extensive and commercial waters, opening of itself a commodious inland navigation to vessels of considerable burthen for an extent of more than four hundred miles through the centre of the middle states, from Norfolk, or rather from cape Henry to Trenton—an improvement that although consisting only in opening a passage of about 20 miles across the isthmus must save to all the commerce of the Susquehannah and the Delaware, inclined to seek the market of the other bay, near five hundred miles perilous navigation. And admitting that Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey composed the only portion of the union that could ever be expected to derive the least possible advantage from the work, surely considering the millions that have been expended in the defence of our frontiers, in the extinguishment of Indian titles, and in the acquirement of unsettled countries, part of which they have cheerfully borne, the accommodation now asked, to every reasonable man, I beg pardon, except the gentleman from Massachusetts before me (Mr. Adams) must appear most just and reasonable indeed. I will here, sir, take leave to express my peculiar pleasure, and to congratulate the cis-mountain friends of the present measure upon the prompt, the frank and liberal conduct evinced in favor of this great public improvement in the Atlantic states, by those gentlemen who so ably represent here the interests of the western country But, Mr President, these private advantages, if they may be so called, that I have thus hastily and desultorily enumerated, are small, indeed, when compared to the great public utility to be expected to the union, from the proposed work. This canal, as has been well observed by my colleague, is the first and most important link in the chain of internal navigation by which nature has designed this great confederacy of states to be cemented, the second in point of importance is that through Jersey from the Delaware to Amboy, or the waters of the Raritan. Then I ask you, sir, to look at the geography of your country, when the canals from the Mohock to the waters of Oneida lake, where one is, I believe, now nearly, if not quite, completed, from the Hudson to the waters falling into lake Champlain, for which an act of the legislature has been obtained—from Buzzard's bay to Boston bay, long since in contemplation, shall be carried into execution in the northern and eastern extremities of the union; and that from Elizabeth river, in Virginia through the Dismal Swamp to Albemarle and Pamtico Sounds, aided by the various inlets, and very little more work in the southern extremity, we shall have a complete inland navigation from the Savannah river to the lakes, even to Quebec; embracing the whole of the Atlantic states, and passing an extent of more than a thousand miles thro' our own country Is this a subject of small consideration? I answer confidently, no—at least to no other gentleman than the member from Massachusetts, and the case of any internal local state improvement of this kind, such as the one in Massachusetts, cited by the gentleman, in order to mar and destroy this, however entitled to the wishes and patronage of the public cannot compare, in points of national importance, with the one we now propose.

In case of war and God knows if we attend to the recent occurrences of our country and contemplate the portentous events passing in the old world, we have little reason to suppose that we, even for our own short day, can be permitted to fold our arms in peace, and indulge in slumbers of ease and safety—in the prospect of such an hour of calamity, I ask what gentleman that hears does not anticipate me, and congratulate himself and his country upon the power he holds, upon the means and opportunity now offered him of facilitating the execution af a great public work, from which the most important national advantages, could not fail to arise? You sir, who so usefully to your country, and honorably to yourself, acquired your long and arduous experience in the active and turbulent scenes of the revolution, must feel how incompetent I am to do justice to this part of the subject.—— You know well Mr. President the promptitude and force with which an army of observation posted upon the banks of the proposed canal by means of that canal could strike at any point within the whole extent of the navigable waters of the Chesapeak and the Delaware: and it could not have escaped your attention, sir, that on its very shore nature has placed, and bound with iron a mountain, commanding the course of the canal for miles, and capable of being rendered as impregnable to an enemy, as any island situation on the Atlantic part of the middle states. This convenient and commanding position requires only the aid of the proposed canal to force itself irresistably upon the mind of every gentleman who will cast his eye over the map, as the very spot of all others in the middle states best calculated to become a grand deposit of arms, provisions and military stores in time of war. The whole peninsula presents to its front one extended fertile plain, an inexhaustable granery of provision; on every other side it is surrounded by a difficult irregular country, and almost inaccessible heights, all of which it commands, and all of which by suitable improvements might be rendered subservient to its support. My colleague stated I think the facility and safety to be derived from such an inland navigation, in time of war in the transportation of troops, arms, provisions and other military stores, and the advantages especially such a of conveyance would have been to the American army on their march to York Town; when the length of time unavoidably occupied in passing with their heavy ordnance, and baggage this very ground—in preparing a second fleet of transportation upon the Chesapeak—in debarking upon one water and embarking upon another might have disappointed the most glorious enterprise in the annals of the revolution, and protracted for years the war with all its vices, its calamities and its expense. Sir, one of the principal modes of national defence upon which we now chiefly rely, and are providing at great expence, renders of itself this measure almost indispensible, your gun boats might then become doubly useful; in case of a foreign attack directed against the Chesapeak, or the Delaware, as probable points as any others, the same squadron by means of the canal could operate with equal facility upon either bay, without encountering the dangers of the sea or an enemy upon the coast. This measure must in fact be considered a part, and most important part of the same system of internal national defence; it belongs as much to the defence of the country as any fortification, battery, frigate or gun boat in it The whole amount of what we now ask to complete this great public work, even if requested as a gratuity, would not be sufficient to build and equip for sea, one single ship of the line, or two frigates, and yet give me leave to say that in time of war, to all useful purposes this canal would be a fleet to you—fleets soon decay, but this grand useful work would become the invaluable inheritance of posterity as long as the inscrutable dispensations of heaven shall permit the continent itself to hold its place.

Let us now, Mr. President, attend for a moment to the lessons of experience on this subject. In Ireland we know that during a invasion by the French, an army of ten thousand men, completely equipped for the field, was transported, to meet the invaders, by means of a canal, sixty miles in ten hours, three days long march, and then another would probably have been necessary, to rest and prepare them for action. In England so strong is the public sentiment on this point, that a canal has been, or is now constructing, from London to the coast of Kent, for the express purpose of aiding the national defence in case of invasion. And at the same time that canals are themselves easily defensible at all points by a very inferior force, they are perhaps the only means of defence that falling into the hands of an enemy cannot be turned successfully against the country, because readily liable to be rendered useless in various ways, without any permanent injury to the work. I shall not dwell, Mr. President, upon the great advantages to be expected from the measure proposed, to the commercial and manufacturing as well as to the agricultural interest; in countries where such improvements are carried on to the highest point they all flourish most. Every gentleman here knows the great difference of expense between land and water carriage. It is stated among other things in the memorial of the petitioners, to whom I am much indebted, that the freight of a ton of forty cubic feet, I think, from Europe, will generally not more than pay its land transportation thirty miles; so that the same article may cost nearly as much in land carriage across the Isthmus as in freight across the ocean; yet, sir, a very considerable commerce is now carried on in this way, some of the most commodious vessels on the continent of their kind, as many gentlemen here know, are actively employed in it, these with the utmost facility would pass the canal, and their numbers and business be infinitely increased. Sir, if any object of internal improvement ever can claim the public patronage, and with great submission, this appears to me to be one of the chief ends of government, it is the very one we now offer; we challenge a comparison with any other that can

be proposed, from Maine to Georgia.—And we make this appeal to the justice, the liberality and patriotism of the government with the greater confidence, because we know that in other and older countries, works of such great public utility have never been left to the feeble efforts of private individuals. In Holland their numerous canals are all constructed and supported at the public expense. In France the two great canals of Briare and Languedoc remain the most lasting and useful monument of the respective monarchs that founded them. And shall we, sir, refuse the little aid proposed by this bill, to a company of patriotic individuals, who to their infinite honor, have attempted a similar improvement in our own country? And who, after expending more than an hundred thousand dollars of private capital upon the work, we see sinking in despondency, and spiritless under the magnitude of the undertaking and the pressure of the expense? No, sir—No such contracted miserable sentiment can influence this body. I know too well their warm and zealous attachment to the public good. This senate will never surrender the character of the nation to the just sarcasms of every foreigner, who in passing the country a few years hence, must see all that part of this great public work already completed in a pile of ruins, unless the aid proposed be granted. The gentleman from Massachusets before me (Mr. Adams) has complained of our adducing upon the floor of the senate the opinions of the secretary of the treasury in our favor—Sir, it became necessary to consult that officer both as to the funds and the best mode of applying them, and the liberality of his sentiments on this subject do him honor; no eulogy of mine can heighten them. I wish the gentleman from Massachusetts himself was sometimes capable of being influenced by such. And notwithstanding the doubts that have been suggested as to the practicability of the scheme now proposed, this is reduced to a moral certainty, as must be obvious to every gentleman who has seen, or will hear and believe any thing, in relation to the ground over which the canal is to pass. In its whole course there are no mountains to perforate, no rocks to blow, no morasses to embank, no rivers over which to pass aqueducts, but mere plain digging through a level country of clay. And although the gentleman from Maryland (Gen. Smith) was pleased to tell us of the impossibility of forming even a rational conjecture as to the probable expense of so great an undertaking, yet sir, give me leave to tell that gentleman, and this senate, that the managers having progressed thus far upon contracts by the square yard, are thence able to ascertain almost to a certainty, the probable expense of the work before them, upon the same mathematical principle that a mechanic who had built a room twenty feet square, would be able to calculate from that, what would be the cost of another of thirty or forty feet square, constructed in the same manner, and of the same materials. Upon this datum is founded the calculation they have submitted to you, and without disparagement to any others, I will here say, that no citizens of the U. S. are more justly entitled to your confidence. Now let me ask, Mr. President, what better disposition you could make of a small portion of your vacant lands than by applying to aid in the execution of this great public improvement? We do not wish them for nothing, but offer you in stock the full amount of their legal price; your object is to sell. And I am well instructed that the government consider themselves as holding near 300 millions of acres on this side the Mississippi, on the other side a world of unknown acres; more, vastly more, permit me to suggest, viewing the uncertainty of all human establishments, than they may ever have an opportunity of selling, at least for centuries to come, barring all accident. Why not then apply some of them now to the improvement of the country? The passing of this law will not occasion the selling a single acre less, whilst the appropriation we ask of these lands, at the same time that it must yield a great and immediate benefit to the country, will, I have no doubt, be in the end profitable to the country. For these reasons, and for others that have been assigned, I hope the senate will approve the measure and pass the bill.

Translation from the Court Gazette of Madrid, under date of March 13, 1807.

Wednesday of this week was a gala-day at court, at the royal residence of Aranjuez, in compliment of the infante Don Francis de Paula Antonio Maria, third son of the king.

The emperor of the French and king of Italy, desires to manifest to the king, our sovereign, his lively desire of preserving and strengthening more and more the bonds of friendship and close alliance, which happily subsist between the two sovereigns and their respective kingdoms, has been pleased to make choice, to reside near the king, our sovereign, in quality of ambassador of his imperial majesty, and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the king of Italy, of his excellency Francis de Beauharnois, grand dignitary of the order of the Iron Crown, of the Legion of honor, &c. who already resided in quality of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his imperial and royal majesty, near the reigning queen of Etruria. The distinguished talents of Mr. Beauharnois, caused an anxiety for his presentation, which took place the latter end of December last, with all the ceremony customary in like cases; and he was received by their majesties with demonstrations of the greatest regard, as well on account of his appearance, as for his courteous and affable deportment.

By the greatest of outrages against humanity, and against good policy, Spain was forced by Great Britain to take part in the present war. This power has taken to herself an exclusive dominion of the sea and of the commerce of the world. Her numerous factories disseminated in every country, are like sponges, which suck up their riches, without leaving them any thing more than the semblance of mercantile liberty. From this maritime and commercial despotism are derived to England the immense resources for sustaining a war the object of which is to destroy the commerce appertaining to each country, and corresponding to its industry and situation. Experience has demonstrated that the English cabinet hesitates at no means that may conduce to effect their designs; and that while this power continues to enjoy the benefits of her immense trade, humanity will continue to groan under the weight of a desolating war. To put an end to this, and to attain a solid peace, the emperor of the French and king of Italy, issued on the 21st of November last, a decree, in which, adopting the principle of reprisals, he determined on the blockade of the British islands; and his ambassador, his excellency Francis de Beauharnois, grand dignitary of the order of the Iron Crown, and of the Legion of honor, &c having communicated it to the king, our sovereign, who, desirous to co operate in measures dictated by the principle of reciprocity, has been pleased to order the serene prince, general and admiral in chief, to issue circular orders of the following tenor:

"As soon as England had committed the horrible outrage of intercepting the royal frigates, violating by surprize that good faith which in time of peace secures the property of individuals, and disregarding the law of nations, his majesty considered himself in a state of war with that power, although it was his royal pleasure to suspend the promulgation of the manifesto, until he saw supported by the government of London, the atrocity committed by its seamen. From thenceforward, and without a necessity of warning the inhabitants of these kingdoms, of the circumspection with which they ought to conduct themselves towards those of a country wanting to the sacred laws of propriety & the rights of nations, his majesty declared to his subjects the state of war which existed with that nation. All intercourse, all commerce is prohibited in such a situation; and no ideas ought to be entertained towards such an enemy, but those dictated by an honorable spirit which puts at a distance all connexion with them, considering it as the vile result of an avarice disgraceful to those possessing it. His majesty is well persuaded that such honorable sentiments are deeply rooted in the hearts of his beloved subjects; but nevertheless he will grant no indulgence to such as may contravene the law; nor will he leave any thro' ignorance to mistake it; authorising me for that purpose, to declare, that all English property, found on board any vessel, though it be a neutral one, if consigned to Spanish individuals, shall be confiscated. In like manner shall be confiscated all merchandise which shall be found, though in neutral vessels, whenever it shall be directed to the ports of England or its islands. And finally, his majesty, conformably to the ideas of his ally, the emperor of the French, declaree in his states the same law as his imperial majesty, on principles of reciprocity and propriety, has promulgated under date of the 21st of November, 1806.

The observance of this determination of his majesty belongs to the chiefs of provinces, of departments and of fleets; and in communicating them, I, in the name of his majesty, hope no occasion will be given for his royal displeasure. God preserve you many years.

Aranjuez, the 19th of Feb. 1807.

The PRINCE,
General in chief & admiral in chief.

Circular to the chiefs of provinces, departments and fleets in Spain and in the Indies.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

Just as we were putting our paper to press, captain Smith arrived from Rotterdam, whence he sailed March 23, but unfortunately brought no papers. He mentions as the report of the day that Bonaparte was *retreating*.

[*Charleston Times.*]

French fleet.—Captain Colby who arrived at Newburyport yesterday se'night, from Alicant, informs, that on the 14th of March in lat. 31, 4, long. 21, 41, he was brought to by and boarded from a French fleet of eight sail of the line. Two days afterwards, in long. 23, fell in with a British fleet of 120 sail of merchantmen, steering West South West.——The same day was boarded by a French sloop of war.

[TROUBLES IN VIRGINIA.]

From the Public Intelligencer, (a Democratic newspaper.)

"An article has recently appeared in the Richmond Enquirer, a democratic paper, under the editorial head which boldly declares that Mr. Jefferson by accepting the presidential office for another term, will prove himself actuated by a despicable ambition. The present writer indulges sentiments diametrically the reverse. The republican part of our citizens are considerably disunited in relation to that individual who shall in case of Mr. Jeffersons retirement succeed him.

"Some are peculiarly sanguine, that Mr. Madison would be nominated, and others are zealously devoted to the interests of Mr. Monroe.

FROM AIKIN'S ATHENÆUM.

Mr. Milton's Patent Method of rendering Carriages more safe.

Mr. Milton's carriage has a box attached beneath it to hold the luggage, which descends to within a foot of the ground, and is of the length and breadth of the carriage: at the lower corners of this box small wheels are fixed, so that they may be suspended a few inches from the ground; by which means, if one of the large wheels come off, the small one next it supplies its place, without causing any jolt that signifies in this small descent, and this prevents the carriage from oversetting. This danger is likewise diminished from the position mentioned of the luggage, which keeps the centre of gravity of the whole as low as possible.

A carriage of this sort, with six inside and ten outside passengers, carrying three tons, was tried over a rough road, by letting off one of the large wheels, when the corresponding reserved wheel instantly came into play in the most complete manner; and the carriage remained on its wheels when drawn over uneven banks, where any common coach must have overset.

The only objection to this construction for stage coaches, is the greater difficulty of moving the luggage which it would occasion; this, in reality, is of no consideration, compared with the safety of passengers; but unfortunately in those vehicles, the profit of the proprietors and drivers is alone considered.

Cleaning Feathers from Animal Oil.

The feathers are to be put in a large tub, and covered with lime water about three inches, when well immersed and stirred therein, after lying four days, they should be taken out, drained in sieves, washed well in clean water, and then dried in nets in airy rooms: the whole process will be completed in three weeks, when the feathers will only require beating for use. Mrs. Jane Richardson received 20 guineas premium from the society for arts, &c. for communicating the above method.

Stand for Shoemaker's work.

Mr. Thomas Barker has contrived a bench at which shoemakers can work in a standing posture; it consists of a perforated board, whose edge is surrounded with a cushion covered with leather, and supported by four legs: it thus somewhat resembles a bason stand. It is four feet high, and the perforation is about five inches in diameter; the shoe and last is laid across the above annular cushion, and is retained firmly by an endless strap, which passes round it, and descends to a treadle, on which the workman rests his foot. A little flat leather cushion, used in adjusting the last and strap, and a small triangular prism of wood, on which boots are closed, completes the apparatus.

Departed this life, this morning, at half past three o'clock, Mr. HUGH WEST, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with christian fortitude.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-morrow afternoon, at four o'clock, from his late dwelling.

☞ *A Ball.*

Mr. Generes has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that at the particular request of a number of Ladies, he will have another Ball on Wednesday next 13th inst. which will be opened with a Ballet by his pupils.

May 12 d2t

LOST,

Last evening, near or in the Leesburg road, within two miles of Alexandria, a *small Red Morocco Pocket-Book*, containing sundry valuable Papers and sundry Bank Notes. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same with the Printer, or

Lewis Deblois.

May 12. 3t

PUBLIC SALE,

On FRIDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store,

One cask Seine Twine,

On a credit of 4 months.

Philip G. Marsteller.

May 12. dts

Joseph Janney

HAS JUST RECEIVED

His SPRING GOODS, in a considerable quantity and a good asortment, which are offered for sale.

☞ He has removed his Store to King-street, opposite to Paton and Butchers.

5 mo. 12. d&teo

FOR SALE,

A beautifully situated small Farm,

EITHER FOR A STORE OR TAVERN,

With convenient buildings, a flourishing young orchard, abounding with a great variety of fruit trees, well supplied with water of the first quality, and a large proportion of excellent meadow. This property is situated on the main road leading from George-Town to Fairfax court-house, and is distant 8 miles from George-Town, and 10 from Alexandria. The person wishing to purchase may view the premises by calling on William Johnson, living on the premises—and may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Royal-street, near the market, and opposite Cottom and Stewart's book store, Alexandria.

Davis Bowie.

May 12. eo7t.

N. B. Cash, dry goods, or groceries will be taken in payment for the above property.

Bank of Potomac,

MAY 7th, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given the stockholders, That a *Dividend of Four per Cent.* is declared on the capital stock of this institution, for the last six months, ending this day, which will be paid them, or their representatives, at the Bank, on Wednesday next, the 13th inst.

By order of the President & Directors,

CHA'S. PAGE, *Cashier.*

May 8 eo6t

Just Received,

And for Sale by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller, King-street,

The New Week's Preparation

for a worthy receiving of the *Lord's Supper.* Recommended to the devout in general, and particularly to the members of the Protestant Episcopal Churches of the United States of America. Consisting of meditations and prayers for the morning and evening of every day in the week, with forms of examination and confession of sins; and a companion at the altar, directing the communicant in his behavior and devotion at the Lord's table. Also, instructions how to live well, after receiving the holy sacrament. To which is added, a morning and evening prayer for the closet or family.

The Ready Reckoner, and Tradesman's Infallible Guide, in dollars and cents, with a variety of useful tables.

Murray's Grammar abridged; designed for the younger classes of learners.

R. Gray expects to receive, in a few days, Memoirs of Marmontel.

April 29.

10 bales Beerboom Gurrahs,

For Sale by

Joseph Riddle.

March 2. d3tlawtf

PROOF,

Of the good effects of *Lee and Sons'* Genuine Medicine, shewn by the following cases of cures:

—

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is as innocent & mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

From the many cases of cures that daily come to our knowledge, we have selected the following:

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

You are at liberty to publish the astonishing cure performed by your Lozenges on my son, 10 years old, who was afflicted with fevers, pain in his side, and a continual head-ache, which reduced him so low that he was unable to sit up. One of my neighbors advised me to use your Lozenges, which has had the happy effect of restoring him to a better state of health than he has enjoyed for several years, in the short space of seventeen days.

JOHN KELLEY, Pitt-street.

—

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

My son, five years old, has for some time past been very unhealthy, having fevers, head-achs, and loss of appetite. Hearing of the many cures performed by your Worm Lozenges, I was induced to give them a trial. The effect was beyond my expectation, as a large quantity of small worms was expelled; hundreds of them was alive for some time after.

JOHN KENNEDY, Potter-street.

Baltimore, Jan. 4th, 1807.

—

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

Having observed in the newspaper an advertisement of yours describing the good qualities of your Worm Lozenges, induced me to call at the store of Warner and Hanna, and to make a trial of some of them on a female child of my friend's, who was in my care, which, from her symptoms of disease, viz. sickness, a picking at the nose, offensive breath, and other like circumstances, authorised myself and Mrs. M'Cormick to determine that worms was the complaint; accordingly a few days since, I made a trial of the medicine, agreeable to the directions, and I am happy to say, that on the third day, afterwards the child evacuated large worms, and other offensive matter, such as to me was astonishing that any human being could have contained—particularly at so early an age as one year and a half old. For the good of society I have much pleasure in mentioning the case, and to observe that the child is now perfectly well, and assumes a healthy appearance. Any other information I shall give with pleasure on application to me, at my house in Frederick-street, near Messrs. Van Wyck and Dorsey's auction room.

WILLIAM M'CORMICK.

Baltimore, Jan. 31, 1807.

—

LEE'S ELIXER,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrah's asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the hooping cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, obstinate gleets, flour albus (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c.

—

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Lee's genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the use of other remedies.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or accident.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

LEE'S DAMASK LIP SALVE.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of all kinds of head-ache.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth & Gums

THE FOREGOING MEDICINES SOLD BY

NICHOLAS HINGSTON,

At his China, Glass, Queen's-Ware and Seed Store, Fairfax street, facing Messrs. Rickett's and Newton's.

Each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

Richard Lee and Son,

Without which none are genuine.

March 21

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlap*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,
William Herbert, } *Ex'rs.*

April 6. 3taw

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of *Davey and Mills*, was dissolved on the 17th instant—and *William N. Mills* is solely authorised to settle all accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,

Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.

January 23. eotf

☞ All those indebted to the above firm are requested to discharge their respective dues on or before the 10th day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced against them, without respect to persons.

William N. Mills,

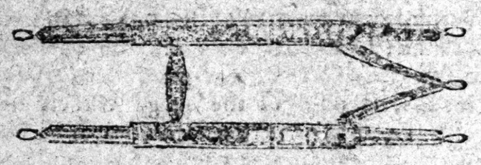
CONTINUES to carry on the *Grocery & Flour Business*, in the house formerly occupied by Davey and Mills—

And has just received,

2500 weight Firkin Butter,

In complete order for shipping.

January 23. eotf



Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Received per ship Leonidas from Liverpool,

Red, Green, Blue and Yellow Morocco Leather,

Good quality for sadlers, shoe-makers, book-binders, hatters, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Sadlers' Seating Leather, and a few dozen Morocco suitable for the West-Indies.

May 2. d12m

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

January 5. d6m

Freight Wanted,

For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,

To any of the Windward Islands or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days.—Apply to

W. Yeaton,

Ramsay's wharf.

May 9. d

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28. eo

FOR SALE,

Six thousand Oak Rails,

Being adjacent to the main road in the forest of Washington, and of the first quality.—Also Timber of every description in the forest. A quantity of Bark may be had if applied for immediately. A Saw-Mill, of a superior construction, is nearly finished, and will be able to supply stuff of thirty feet in length. Apply to

John Ball, *Agent.*

May 9.

Isaac Robbins and Co.

At their GROCERY STORE, opposite the Indian-Queen tavern, King-street,

Have laid in their assortment of Groceries for the present season,

Where country merchants can be supplied.

Consisting of—

PORT, SHERRY, and MALAGA } *WINES.*

Cognac Brandy; Holland Gin; Jamaica Spirits; West-India and Country Rum.

IMPERIAL, HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, and HYSON-SKIN } *TEAS,* of good quality.

Coffee, first and second quality; Chocolate no. 3; muscovado sugars of different qualities; sugar house brown; loaf and lump do. molasses; pepper; pimento; nutmegs; cinnamon; ginger; alum; copperas; brimtone, madder; salt-petre refined.

FLOTANT, NEW-ORLEANS, and CAROLINA } *INDIGO.*

Fig blue; rice; best London mustard;—snuff; excellent chewing tobacco; smoaking ditto; segars; pipes in boxes; chalk, wrapping paper; candles and soap; brandywine gunpowder double F; bed cords; leading lines and traces.

ALSO,

A consignment of cotton and wool cards, which will be disposed of very low.

May 5. d3teo10t

Just Received,

Per schooner Good Intent, John Baxter, master, from Boston, and for sale by the subscribers,

200 hhds. ground allum Salt
10 hhds. N, E. rum
40 barrels do.
10 chests young hyson tea
200 reams wrapping paper
100 boxes mould and dipt candles
20 do. brown soap
8 bales hops.

Faxon, Metcalf and Co.

They have also on hand,

10 pipes Holland gin
4 pipes 4th proof cognac brandy
20 barrels no. 1 beef
20 do. no. 2 do.
20 do. pork—

And a general assortment of SHOES.—All of which will be disposed of on moderate terms for cash or approved notes.

April 29. eo2w

20 casks choice old Sherry Wine,
25 do. Malaga do.
20 bags Black Pepper,
100 bls. sweet Cyder,

A quantity of Sole Leather,

1 box fine Irish Linens, and Russia Sheetings, entitled to drawback,

Now landing for sale by

JOHN G. LADD.

April 28

Spanish Hides.

JUST RECEIVED,

An additional supply of SPANISH HIDES, in good order and for sale, by

John Tucker.

Who has on hand,

Ten puncheons Antigua rum, two years old; first quality Muscovado sugar, in hogsheads and barrels; 1400 bushels Turks-Island salt; a few bags coffee: claret wine, in cases of two dozen bottles, and Madeira wine in pes.

May 5. 3taw2w

United States Court, fifth Circuit and Virginia District.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1806.

John M'Iver, assignee of Josiah Watson, plaintiff—*against*

Bird, Savage and Bird, James Watson, John Watson, jun. James Taylor and Richard M. Scott, defendants.

THIS cause was this day heard on the bill, answers, replications thereto, exhibits, and the proceedings in the suit lately depending in this court, between Robert Bird, against Josiah Watson and John Love, and was argued by counsel. On consideration whereof the court not now deciding on the respective claims of the parties to the lands in the proceedings mentioned, doth adjudge, order and decree that the marshal of this district, or one of his lawful deputies, after having advertised the time and place of such sale for five weeks successively in one or more newspapers printed in the town of Alexandria and city of Washington) do expose to sale, at public auction, the tract of land in the proceedings mentioned, called *Buckland*, either altogether or in parcels as the parties may agree; or in case of their disagreement, in the way he may think will most enhance the price thereof upon the following terms, to wit—One-fifth part of the purchase money agreed to be paid therefor, to be in cash, and the balance in four equal annual payments, bearing interest from the date if not punctually paid, taking bonds with sufficient securities from the purchaser or purchasers, payable to the marshal, for the use of such of the parties to this sale, and the sale aforesaid, as may hereafter be adjudged entitled thereto, and retaining the title to the said lands as security for the payment of the said annual instalments, and in case default be made in the said payments, or either of them that shall fall due that the said tract of land, or the lot or lots for which the payments shall not have been made according to the tenor of the sale, be set up for public sale by the marshal, for ready money, after the time and place of such sale shall have been advertised in manner as aforesaid and the proceeds of sale to be applied to the discharge of the sums remaining due on the purchase of the said tract of land, or the lot or lots so to be sold, and the surplus, if any, to be paid to the original purchaser. And if the parties shall prefer the said tracts of land being sold in two or more lots, or the marshal or his deputy who may act, shall be of opinion in case of their disagreement, that the value of the said tract of land will be enhanced by a division thereof the court doth direct that he have the same divided into as many lots as the parties shall agree on, or he think best, by the surveyor of the county of Fauquier, and sell the same so divided, and that he bring the said bonds and pay the money so to be received in cash at the sale, after having defrayed the expences thereof and of the division if any shall be made into court, subject to its future order, and the marshal is directed to report his proceedings to the court, and the court doth further order and decree, that the defendants, trustees for Mrs. Watson, be permitted to reap and carry off the now growing crop from the said lands, and that the marshal sell the same, subject to that privilege, and this is to be without prejudice to any suit that Robert Bird, Bird, Savage and Bird may hereafter bring, claiming the profits of the said lands, against the said defendants trustees as aforesaid.

A copy. Test.

WM. MARSHALL, *Clk.*

—

IN pursuance of the foregoing decree will be sold the *land and premises* therein mentioned, called Buckland, lying in the counties of Fauquier and Prince William.—The sale will be made on the premises, on the 16th day of May next, and the land will be sold entire, or in lots, as may be thought proper on the day of sale.

Also, Under a decree of the said court, pronounced at the May term, 1803, between Robert Bird plaintiff, against Josiah Watson and John Love, defendants, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, *a tract of Land*, lying in the county of Westmoreland, called Chantilly. The sale will be made on the premises, on the 12th day of May next.

Benjamin Mosby, D. M.

for Jos. Scott, M. V. D.

[March 24] 2awts

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

THAT commodious two story FRAME HOUSE, on the lower end of Water-street, 32 feet front, with two wings 16 feet each, with smoke house, dairy and stable, and fine garden—Also, the use of a large vacant lot well calculated for a garden. For further particulars enquire of

T. Sanford,
T. Preston.

eo12t

May 5.

Just Received,

And For Sale by COTTOM & STEWART,

Carr's Stranger in Ireland.

(Price One Dollar.)

May 7.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.